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No. 847.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

MONDAY, July 8, 1771.

PHILADELPHIA, June 1771.

PROPOSALS

For PRINTING by SUBSCRIPTION,

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During the Reigns of Queen MARY, & King JAMES VI. Till his Acceſſion to the Crown of ENGLAND;

With a REVIEW of the SCOTTISH HISTORY previous to that Period: And an APPENDIX containing ORIGINAL PAPERS.

By *WILLIAM ROBERTSON*, D.D

Principal of the Univerſity of Edinburg; and Hiſtoriographer to his Majeſty for Scotland: Alſo Author of that lately publiſhed beautiful Hiſtory of CHARLES V. Emperor of Germany.

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James Humphreys, *Junior.*

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A

SERMON

Occaſioned by the EXPULSION of

Six young Gentlemen

FROM THE

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FOR

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NEW-YORK, *June* 27.

Tueſday laſt arrived the Duke of Cumberland, Packet, Capt. Marſham, in 6 Weeks and 4 Days from Falmouth, by whom we have the following Advices, viz.

LONDON, *April* 24.

Extract of a Letter from General Count Romanzoff, dated March 20, 1771, *relative to the taking of Giurgovo by the Ruſſians.*

"I Have the honor to inform you, that continuing our conqueſts along the Danube, we have taken the fortreſs of Giurgovo. The General Olitz, Commander in Chief of our forces in Wallachia, having received my orders to approach Giurgovo, on the ſide towards Buchareſt, the 12th inſt. he found there the enemy, conſiſting of 10,000 men, who attacked him as he was getting poſſeſſion of the firſt intrenchment; he could not immediately take the ſecond, becauſe it was defended by the cannon and a very deep ditch. In the night of the 15th, having divided his troops in four columns, he took the ſecond intrenchment by aſſault, in ſpite of the fire of the enemy from the fortreſs. The engagement laſted above three hours, and the enemy left about four thouſand dead on the ſpot; on our part there were only 173 killed, and 794 wounded.

"The Turks retired into the fortreſs, and continued firing without ſucceſs till the 18th. Our batteries beginning to play, had ſuch an effect, that the towers and walls were ſoon beat down, and their magazine of powder blown up. The enemy, finding the loſs of the place certain, deſired to capitulate, which was granted. Gen. Olitz permitted them to retire beyond the Danube. There were found in the fortreſs 18 colours, 62 pieces of braſs cannon, two mortars, and a great quantity of proviſions and ammunition."

ITALY. *Legborn, March* 20.

ALIBEY's fortunate progreſs in the plundering of Syria and Paleſtine, is confirmed by the laſt accounts received from Cairo. Beſides Jeruſalem and Joppa, the towns of Hebron, Tiberias, Cæſarea, Hippos and Capernaum have ſurrendered to him and his allies. About 12,000 of the inhabitants of Mount Lebanon make part of this united army which is now before Damaſcus, and after taking that place is to attack Seyd, Tripolia and Aleppo.

Extract of a Letter from Liſbon, March 23.

"A very extraordinary event has happened lately here in regard to commerce. Some days ago French cloths were refuſed diſpatch in the cuſtom houſe and ſtopt; and ſince then a general order has been ſent to that tribunal to ſtop all goods of French manufacture, which are either compoſed of wool, or have any mixture of that material in them; even their druggets are comprehended. You may eaſily conceive what an uproar this has occaſioned among the French merchants; they have applied to their envoy here, who has ſent home their caſe and written to his court for inſtructions."

Extract of a Letter from Abington, April 30.

"Yeſterday, at half an hour after five in the afternoon, a ſmart ſhock of an earthquake was felt thro' the whole length of this town; it was but momentary, yet ſufficiently diſtinguiſhed by many perſons ſo as to find themſelves lifted up in their chairs, and the pavements moved at the ſame time.

LONDON.

April 24. On Saturday died at Bath the Right Hon. Other-Lewis, Earl of Plymouth, Lord Windſor, Baron of Bradenham, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Glamorgan, Cuſtos Rotulorum of the county of Flint, and conſtable of the caſtle of Flint. His Lordſhip was born May 12, 1731, and married Catherine, eldeſt daughter of Thomas Lord Arther, by whom he has left iſſue. His Lordſhip is ſucceded in his titles and eſtate by his eldeſt ſon Other Lord Windſor, now Earl of Plymouth.

It is confidently reported, that a legacy of 50,000l. has been lately bequeathed to Mr. Wilkes, by a gentleman of the name of Neſbit, near Hull, in Yorkſhire.

Leave is given to bring in a bill, for granting a bounty on the importation of white oak ſtaves and bendings, from the province of Quebec in America.

April 27. *It is now ſaid, that it is ſettled that Lord North ſhall hold the premierſhip during the receſs of Parliament, but that he is to reſign before the commencement of the next ſeſſions. If this adjuſtment is true, it ſeems to be meant as a ſugar-plumb for his Lordſhip, to ſweeten the mighty quantity of ſour he has been obliged to gulp during the preſent ſeſſion.*

If his Majeſty, as ſuppoſed, ſhould diſſolve the parliament, it is imagined there will not be an inhabitant left in any village within ten miles of the city. He will be accompanied to and from the Houſe amidſt the joyful and dutiful acclamations of a million of his loyal ſubjects.

In conſequence of the laſt diſpatches from Madrid, our Court have actually paid off forty King's Ships.

The Earl of Halifax was yeſterday much better, and out of danger.

On Tueſday, in the Upper Houſe, the Duke of Richmond made a motion to reſcind the reſolution which the Houſe came to laſt year, That the Houſe of Commons, in the caſe of the Middleſex election, was final and concluſive. After a long debate, which laſted till half paſt ſeven o'clock, there appeared, for the motion, 35; againſt it, 55.—The ſpeakers in ſupport of the motion were, the Dukes of Richmond and Mancheſter, the Marquis of Rockingham, the Lords Chatham, Shelburne, Camden, Lyttleton, &c.

On Friday Mr. Sawbridge made a motion, for leave to bring in a bill to ſhorten the duration of Parliaments. Meſſrs. Alderman Townſend, Dempſter, Turner, Barre &c. &c. ſupported this meaſure: They frequently called on Adminiſtration to ſhew any Reaſons why a bill ſhould not be brought in; but, to the amazement of moſt Members, not one word was uttered by Adminiſtration: the moſt contemptuous ſilence was obſerved. On this great national queſtion, the ſhort appeal was to numbers; and the only declared reaſons were 105 to 54.

LONDON, *April* 30.

Yeſterday Sir George Rodney ſet out from his houſe in Welbeck-ſtreet for Portſmouth, to take upon him the command of the ſquadron deſtined for Jamaica.

His Majeſty's ſhip the Captain, of 64 guns, in which Rear-Admiral Montague is to proceed to his ſtation at Halifax, is now at Longreach taking in her guns and powder.

The army have ſhewed that they retain the ſame ſpirit of liberty, which Engliſh armies have always ſhewn: They have had the Judgment, in the firſt inſtance, to nip the attempt of introducing foreign troops into the Engliſh dominions, and have dared to vote, in ſpite of influence, againſt the bill for the more effectually raiſing a military force for the protection of the ſettlements and poſſeſſions of the Eaſt-India Company, *and threw it out*, to the great joy of all thinking men, who are friends to his Majeſty and the Houſe of Hanover, and the liberties of England.

May 1. Yeſterday the Lords North, and Rochford, had a long conference with his Majeſty, at the Queen's palace.

Yeſterday morning the Earl of Hillſborough, as Secretary of State for the colonies, had a grand levee of Colony Governors, Agents, and American merchants, at his houſe in Hanover-ſquare.

It was moved that the court of common Council with the city officers, be deſired to attend the Right Hon. Braſs Croſby, Lord-Mayor, and Mr. Alderman Oliver, in their gowns, in proceſſion from the Tower to the Manſion-houſe, on their enlargement from their preſent confinement, and on being put was carried unanimouſly.

We are aſſured, that upon the day the Parliament is prorogued, the whole city of London will meet upon Tower-hill and places adjoining, in carriages and on foot, to attend the Lord-Mayor and Mr. Alderman Oliver to the Manſion-houſe. All the bells in the city of London and ſuburbs will Ring the whole day and the illuminations are expected to be more general than ever were known upon any other occaſion.

May 2. They write from Peterſburgh, that her Imperial Majeſty has lately recalled all of her ſubjects whomſoever from baniſhment in Siberia, who had reſided in that inhoſpitable deſart for ſeven years.

Some letters from Madrid mention that two Chiefs of the Spaniſh Miniſtry are at preſent in diſgrace at Court, on account of the part they took in a late convention.

May 4. It is ſaid the following motion was made on Wedneſday laſt by the Earl of Chatham, in the Upper Houſe: "*That an humble addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, moſt dutifully and earneſtly beſeeching his Majeſty, that under the late violations of the rights of the electors of Great-Britain in the election for Middleſex, ſtill unredreſſed, and in the preſent conflict which has ſo unhappily ariſen between the claims of privilege of the Houſe of Commons on one ſide, and thoſe of the Magiſtracy on the other, his Majeſty will, in his paternal wiſdom, deign to open the way to compoſe this alarming warfare; and that in order to prevent the ſaid Houſe and the Nation from being involved in intemperate diſcuſſions of undefined powers, which in the extreme may endanger the conſtitution, and tend to ſhake the tranquility of the Kingdom, his Majeſty will be graciouſly pleaſed to recur to the recent ſenſe of his people, by diſſolving, after the end of this ſeſſion, the preſent Parliament, and calling, with convenient diſpatch, a new Parliament;*" 23 for it, 72 againſt it.

Mr. Alderman Wilkes, who ſtood foremoſt for the diſcharge of the Printers, will attend the Lord-Mayor to the Manſion-houſe.

A patent is preparing for creating Sir Jeffery Amherſt a Peer.

Diſpatches, the contents of which are kept a profound ſecret, have, within theſe few days been ſent off for the naval commanders on the American ſtation.

Yeſterday the committee appointed for erecting the ſtatue of the late William Beckford, Eſq; in Guildhall, took dimenſions of the place, in order for its being put up next week.

Vid. pa. 472 & vid. Convent. pa. 438 & vid. pa. 538—550. 535. Vol. 2.

CAMBRIDGE, JULY 4, 1771.

THIS Day his Excellency the Governor was pleased to send the following Message to the House of Representatives.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

THE Secretary has laid before me an engrossed Bill intitled an Act for apportioning and assessing a Tax of Fifteen Thousand Pounds, &c.

I find that this Bill is of the same Tenor with the Acts which of late Years have been annually passed by the General Court. By Virtue of those Acts the Assessors in several Towns have taxed the Officers of the Crown who have been resident in such Towns for the Profits which they receive from their Commissions, although their Offices have no peculiar relation to this Province. I doubt whether this could be the Intent of the former Acts, but as this Construction has been put upon them, I cannot sign another Act in the same Form, being expresly forbid by His Majesty's 27th Instruction from giving my Consent to such an Act upon any Pretence whatsoever. I cannot doubt of your being of the same Sentiment with me that such a general Clause as is now in the Bill, which impowers the Assessors to tax all Commissions of Profit, needs some Qualification, and that it should extend no farther than to Commissions which peculiarly relate to this Province, otherwise any of His Majesty's Servants who may occasionally reside here for a short Term may be taxed for the Profit which they receive from their Commissions and Places in Great-Britain and every other Part of His Majesty's Dominions.

Cambridge, 4th July 1771. *T. Hutchinson.*

As this *very important* Message appeared to be grounded upon his Majesty's 27th Instruction, the House immediately appointed a Committee to wait on the Governor, and pray that his Excellency would be pleased to order a Copy thereof to be laid before them—Accordingly the Secretary by his Excellency's Order, immediately bro't a Copy of said Instruction into the House, and laid it on the Table—which is as follows.

His Majesty's 27th Instruction to the Governor of Massachusetts Bay.

WHEREAS our Commissioners of our Customs in North-America have made Complaint to us that by the Operation of Laws from Time to Time passed within our Province of Massachusetts-Bay, they have been compelled to pay Taxes for the Amount of the Salaries which we have thought fit to allow to the said Commissioners out of our Revenue for their Care and Trouble in the Execution of that Office. It is therefore our Will and Pleasure that you do not for the future upon any Pretence whatever give your Consent to any Law or Laws by which our said Commissioners or any other Persons employed in our Service whose Offices have no peculiar Relation to our said Province, shall be liable either by expres Words or relative Implication to pay Taxes during their Residence in our said Province for such Salaries or Allowances as do not issue out of any Monies granted unto us by the Legislature of our said Province of Massachusetts-Bay.

A true Copy, THO. FLUCKER, Sec.

THIS Instruction being read in the House, a Committee was appointed to prepare an Answer to his Excellency's Message. In the Afternoon the Committee made Report, which was ordered to lie on the Table 'till next Morning; and on Friday July 5, the House *unanimously* agreed upon the following Answer, which was sent up by Mr. Hancock, Mr. Adams, Col. Gilbert, Major Foster, Mr. Ingersol, Mr. Denny, Col. Bowers, Capt. Heath and Capt. Farley.

May it please your Excellency,

THE House of Representatives have taken into Consideration your Excellency's Message of this Day.

The Reason you are pleased to assign for withholding your Assent to the Tax-Bill, is surprizing and alarming.

We know of no Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs, nor of any Revenue his Majesty has a Right to establish in North-America: We know and we feel, a Tribute levied and extorted from those, who if they have Property have a Right to the absolute Disposal of it.

By the Charter it is expresly granted, that "the General Assembly shall have full Power and Authority to impose and levy proportionable and reasonable Assessments, Rates and Taxes, upon the Estates and Persons of *all and every* the Proprietors and *Inhabitants*" of the Province: Hence it plainly appears, that the Power of raising and levying Taxes is vested in the General Assembly; and, That Power which has the sole Right of raising and levying Taxes, has an uncontroulable Right to order and direct in what Way and Manner, and *upon whom* such Taxes shall be levied and raised. Therefore, for your Excellency to withhold your Assent to this Bill, merely by Force of Instruction, is effectually vacating the Charter, and giving Instructions the Force of absolute Laws within this Province. And we are constrained to say, that your Excellency's present Determination is to be governed by them, tho' this should be the Consequence. We must further observe, that such a Doctrine, if established, would render the Representatives of a free People mere Machines; and they would be reduced to this fatal Alternative, either to have no Taxes levied and raised at all, or to have them raised & levied in such Way and Manner, and upon those only whom his Majesty pleases.

As to the Operation of Law mentioned in your Excellency's Message, the Law of this Province, at least in this Respect, has rightly operated, as it ever ought: And we know of no Reason, nor of any Semblance of Reason, why the Commissioners, their superior or subordinate Officers, who are equally protected with the other Inhabitants, should be exempted from paying their full Proportion of Taxes for the Support of Government within this Province.

The same Day it was *unanimously* agreed by both Houses that the following *Remonstrance* be sent to his Excellency the Governor, relative to his refusing to give his Assent to the Grants that have been made for their respective Agents, viz.

May it please your Excellency,

YOUR Excellency having refused to assent to the Grants made at the last Session of the General Court to *Mr. Bollan* and *Mr. DeBerdt*, for their respective Services in England, the two Houses in Faithfulness to themselves and those they represent, are constrained to remonstrate to your Excellency on this Subject: And for that Purpose would observe, that Self-defence, whether it regards Individuals or Bodies of Men, is the first Law of Nature; and that in Obedience to this Law this Community, when its Rights and Liberties have been attacked, have by their Representatives at different Times appointed Agents for their Defence.—Now although it had been the usual Practice for the Governor to be concerned in that Appointment, yet when Circumstances became critical, and the dearest Rights of the Province were at Stake—when the King's Ministers appeared resolved to infringe those Rights, and could influence the Governor, who was wholly in their Power, to procure an Agent to their Mind, or to controul the Instructions that might be prepared for him: whereby the end and design of his Appointment might be frustrated—When this was the Case, it became fit and reasonable that an Agent chosen by either House, and the Instructions given him should be wholly independent of the Governor; and consequently it must be fit and reasonable that the Pay and Support of such Agent should not be obstructed by the Governor.

The same Reasoning is applicable to the Appointment of the Agent by the Council: with Regard to which it may be observed, that when heavy and repeated Charges had been laid against them by the late Governor, sir *Francis Bernard*, of Nettleham, Baronet, designed and calculated not only to asperse their Characters, but to affect the Charter of the Province, the Necessity of the Case required they should defend themselves against those Charges. The Right of Defence, which is necessary to guard and preserve every other Right, is founded in natural Justice and common Law, which do not suffer any one to be condemned without being first heard, and their Defence considered: and of this Right they cannot be deprived, without being deprived at the same Time of their political Existence.

The Council are an Order of Men instituted by Charter, and were censured by the said Governor in their public Capacity; a particular Charge being made upon them, their sole Authority was sufficient and proper to answer it: and the Council being a constituent Part of the Body Politick, their Defence was as necessary to the Good of the Whole, as the Care and Preservation of an essential Part is to the Body natural. The Council being an essential Part of the Body Politick or incorporated Province, and their Defence being necessary and beneficial to the whole, the Province is chargeable to pay for such Defence, and consequently no Governor or other Person can justly obstruct the Payment.

The Right of Defence includes a Right to all the Means requisite and proper for that Defence, and consequently a Right to appoint and support their own Defender: Without this, the Freedom and Benefit of Defence would be taken away where they cannot appear in their own Persons.

From the foregoing Observations, the two Houses think it appears very manifestly that they have a just and clear Right, both jointly and seperately, to appoint Agents for themselves, without the Concurrence of the Governor; and that the great Principle of Self-defence inherent in and necessarily active in all Bodies capable of Action, makes it unfit and unreasonable that the Governor should refuse his Assent to Grants made to such Agents for their Services to the Province.

As the Grants made at the last Session cannot operate, new Grants have been made to the said Agents this present Session, which now lie before your Excellency: to which Grants the two Houses hope your Excellency will give your Assent.

On Friday Noon, the two Houses by his Excellency's Direction, gave their joint Attendance at the Town-House in Cambridge, when his Excellency was pleased to close the Session of the General Assembly with the following, Speech, viz.

Gentlemen of the Council, and House of Representatives,

I Have continued the Session longer than has been usual at this season of the year that you might have the full time you desired for transacting the public and private business which came before you, and it gives me pleasure to reflect that, in general, a good harmony has subsisted between the several branches of the legislature. In some parts of your proceedings I have not been able to concur in sentiment with you, particularly,

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

I cannot help disapproving of a certain Instrument which you voted in consequence of a Message from me and which you have caused to be entered upon your Journal and to be printed in the public News Papers. I am obliged to make some remarks upon it before I put an end to the session, altho' it has not been addressed to me in the usual form. By this Instrument you Protest, as you express it, first, against whatsoever tends to establish ministerial or royal Instructions as laws within the Province and secondly, against holding the Court in Cambridge, meerly by force of instructions, as an intolerable grievance which ought speedily to be redressed.

The first part of your Protest was altogether unnecessary & can have no good effect, but may alarm the people when they are in no danger; for by the tenor of my Commission, notwithstanding I am required to follow the Kings Instructions, I am to make the Charter and the Laws of the Province the rule of my administration, and upon these fundamentals all my Instructions are framed, and if ever you shall think that you have ground to accuse me of departing from the Charter and the established Laws, I promise you that I will not avail myself of an Instruction for my justification or excuse; but if I happen to differ from you upon the construction of the Charter or your Laws, you must allow me to govern myself by my own rather than by your judgment.

The second part of your Protest appears to me to be repugnant to what has been admitted, for more than fourscore years to be a part of your Constitution; for notwithstanding you confine your Protest to my removing the Court from Boston by force of an Instruction, you may with equal reason extend it to any act whatsoever done by force of Instructions. I must deal plainly with you, Gent'emen, and let you know that I cannot consider myself at liberty to depart from the King's Instructions in any matters which are not repugnant to the Charter and to the established Laws, and it is not *the preservation of my place* which influences me, but a sense of my duty to the King and the preservation of his Majesty's just Prerogative. It is a new doctrine advanced by the last assembly, that the King, by reserving to himself the power of nominating and appointing a Governor, hath divested himself of the Right of Instructing him. If this had been the case, why did the Assembly in 1692 thankfully receive Sir William Phips's Commission, which was published at the same time with the Charter, and which expresly required him to execute his trust according to such powers *and Instructions* as he should receive pursuant to the Charter and the established Laws? Why has every Assembly since, until the Assembly of the last year, submitted, without any exception, to Commissions of the same tenor? In the Controversy with Governor Burnet in 1728, the Assembly would not admit that his Instructions should bind them, but they never pretended that they did not bind him.

Your observation that by the Charter the Governor is to convene the Court from time to time *according to his discretion* or *as he shall judge necessary*, and therefore that the King's Instruction ought not to controul him, does not distinguish this case, because every power, where there is no special limitation, is to be exercised *according to discretion* or *as shall be judged necessary*. I must further observe to you, that before the date of your Charter, Governors in the Plantations were required to execute their trusts pursuant to the Instructions they received from the Crown: When the Crown by Charter reserves to itself the power of appointing a Governor, this reserve must be understood to mean a Governor under the like restrictions with other the King's Governors, unless there be further words to signify the contrary. I know of no such words in the Charter.

His Majesty expects from me, on the one hand, that I make no invasion upon any of your Rights, but then, on the other hand, he enjoins me to give up no part of his Prerogative: I know that the Messages and Resolves (b) of the House the last year which asserted that the Governor is not held to the observance of this Instruction, were very displeasing to the King: I am therefore under an additional obligation to bear my testimony against the like assertion.

I would not, however, have laboured to explain points so clear in themselves, if I was not apprehensive that your Constituents are liable to be prejudiced in favour of the Proceedings of their Representatives, and that there is danger, if I had been silent, that this Instrument would retard that quiet and contentment which I doubt not the Gentlemen of the House, in general, who voted for it, wish to see fully restored.

I shall only observe upon your Message (c) presented me this day, in answer to my Message to you of yesterday, that whatever may be the Rights of the General Assembly in matters of Taxation, the Crown hath certainly reserved to itself the Prerogative of disallowing every Law of what nature soever; and as the disallowance of a Tax Act, after it is in part executed, would cause great perplexity, I think that his Majesty's Instruction pointing out to you, through me his servant, those parts of your Tax Acts which he disapproves of, should be considered as an Instance of his tenderness and paternal regard to his subjects, and that it is not liable to the least exception. I shall transmit my Message and this your extraordinary Answer to be laid before his Majesty.

Gentlemen of the Council, and of the House of Representatives,

I have given my Consent to the Bills and Votes which have passed the two Houses this Session as far as I could consistent with my Duty to the King, and with the Interest of the Province.

Upon mature Consideration of the Grants made to *William Bollan*, Esq; and to the Executors of *Dennys DeBerdt*, Esq; by the last Assembly, I refused my Consent. I cannot yet see Reason to alter my Sentiments and the Objections to my signing the Grants made this Sessions to the same Persons, to which your Message of this Forenoon refers, are rather increased than lessened.

Council-Chamber, Cambridge, July 5, 1771. *T. Hutchinson.*

Friday last his Excellency the Governor was pleased to Prorogue the General Assembly of this Province, to Wednesday the 4th of September next, after giving his Assent to the following Acts, viz.

An Act for enquiring into the Rateable Estates of this Province.

An Act for erecting two public Magazines for the safe keeping of Powder, the one in the Town of *Boston*, and the other in the Town of *Watertown*.

An Act for erecting the new Plantation called No. 4, in the County of *Berkshire*, into a Town, by the Name of *Gage-Borough*.

An Act for erecting the new Plantation called No. 2, in the County of *Berkshire*, into a Town, by the Name of *Partridgefield*.

An Act for annexing certain Lands lying in the Town of *Belcherston* in the County of *Hampshire*, with the Inhabitants thereon, to the Town of *Greenwich*, in the same County.

An Act in addition to the several Acts or Laws of this Province impowering the Selectmen or Overseers of the Poor of Towns to bind out poor Children Apprentices.

An Act for repealing the several Acts relative to the holding and fitting of the Court of General Sessions of the Peace and Inferior Court of Common Pleas in the County of *Berkshire*, and for determining the Times and Places for holding the said Courts for the future.

An Act for reviving and continuing an Act made to prevent Damage being done on the Lands called *Nobscusset* in the Township of *Yarmouth*.

An Act to prevent Damage being done to the Proprietors of the Meadows, Upland and Beach called *Great* and *Little Scipuisset*, in the Town of *Falmouth* and County of *Barnstable*.

(c) vid. this Column.

vid. act appointing Commiss. pa. 748. Vol. 1. v vid. 4. Commission pa. 253. Vol. 2. q vid. Molass. Act pa. 9 — Tea Act pa. 735. Vol. 1. — vid. Charter pa. 1077. Vol. 2. — vid. Barnards Letters pa. 463. &c — 8 31. &c. Vol. 2. vid. pa. 499. (a) vid. Message. pa 486. (b) Turn to Index to Find. Messages & Resolves of House &c.

Meſſieurs EDES & GILL,

HIs Excellency the Governor is pleaſed to ſay in his Speech at the Cloſe of the late Seſſion of the General Aſſembly, "It is a new Doctrine advanced by the laſt Aſſembly, *that the King by reſerving to himſelf a Power of nominating and appointing a Governor, hath diveſted himſelf of the Right of inſtructing him.*" I ſhould be glad if any one would point out an Inſtance in any of the Proceedings of the Aſſembly of the laſt Year, wherein either Houſe advanced this Doctrine—I believe that neither of them ever expreſſed or even intimated, that the King had diveſted himſelf of the Right of inſtructing the Governor; although both of them advanced this Doctrine, viz. That Inſtructions ought to be of no Validity, when they militate with the Charter, or extend to do an Injury. His Excellency himſelf, in the forementioned Speech declares the ſame Sentiments, when he ſays, "by the Tenor of my Commiſſion, notwithſtanding I am required to follow the King's Inſtructions, I am to make *the Charter* and the *Laws of the Province* the Rule of my Adminiſtration, and upon *theſe Fundamentals*, all my Inſtructions are framed."

The Houſe of Repreſentatives in their Remonſtrance to the Governor on the 30th of May 1770, ſay "How far you may be bound by the Inſtructions you may have received, *is not for us to determine*; but when ſuch Inſtructions ſhall *in their operation infringe the legal and eſſential Rights of this Aſſembly*, you cannot but expect they will awaken our Attention & alarm our Jealouſy". And the Council in their Meſſage to the Governor of the 19th of June 1770, ſay "No Inſtructions can be a Rule to the Governor in Caſes wherein they alter thoſe Powers (of the Governor as defined in the Charter) or in any other Way affect the Charter"; and in the ſame Meſſage they add that "the Inſtructions they had referred to, were *not Inſtructions in general*, but ſuch only as they apprehended *militated with the Charter*".—Where then is "*the new Doctrine*" ſaid to be "advanced by *the laſt Aſſembly*" viz. "that the King had diveſted himſelf of the Right of inſtructing the Governor"!

Your's, A. B.

BOSTON, July 8.

The Houſe of Repreſentatives being very deſirous that the remaining Part of the Debt of the Province might be paid in the moſt equitable Manner, in Purſuance of an Act paſſed in the late Seſſion for enquiring into the rateable Eſtates of the Province, appointed a Committee previous to the Prorogation on Friday laſt, to wait on his Excellency the Governor with the following Meſſage, viz.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

THE General Court in their preſent Seſſion having paſſed an Act to enquire into the rateable Eſtate of this Province, and the Houſe of Repreſentatives being very deſirous to complete the ſame as ſoon as may be after the return of the Liſts—They therefore deſire your Excellency would be pleaſed to give the Aſſembly an Opportunity to come together the Beginning of October next for that Purpoſe.

To which his Excellency returned the following Anſwer.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

I ſhall always conſult his Majeſty's Service as to the time of meeting the General Aſſembly, and govern myſelf accordingly. *T. Hutchinſon.*

Cambridge, 5 July 1771.

We hear that Mr. Edward Hutchinſon of *Connecticut*, one of the Governor's COZENS, is appointed a Clerk of the Inferiour Court for this County.

It is ſaid ſeveral Gentlemen who were ſtaming Advocates for his ——o—— are now very Cool on Account of ſome late Civil and Military Appointments.

The Week before laſt, two young Men at Waltham, viz. Paul Harrington aged 19, & John Ball, aged 17, going into the River to bathe, the former having croſſed it, in ſwimming back, found himſelf diſabled, and beginning to ſink, cries to his Companion for Help; which the latter, tho' no Swimmer, attempting, ſoon got beyond his Depth, and both were unfortunately drowned.—Since which they have been taken up, and decently interred in one Grave.

Medford, July 6, 1771.

AS Thomas Warren, Son of Deacon Warren of this Town, was travelling to Weſtor, laſt Monday morning (having roſe very early for that purpoſe) there appeared, about 3 o'Clock, out of the buſhes, near a ſmall bridge at ſome diſtance from Quarry Hill, between here and Cambridge, a Man, who ſeizing his horſe's bridle, accoſted him thus: Damn you deliver up. Deliver up what? anſwer'd young Warren. Why deliver up your Horſe and Money, or I'll ſend you into eternity very ſoon, and utter'd many prophane oaths and imprecations; on which Warren told him he talk'd very profanely, upon which the Man threatned to ſtrike him with a club about 4 or 5 foot long, ſaying he would ſend him to hell before the ſun roſe if he did not deliver up; but Warren having conſiderable preſence of mind, though very much ſurprized, told him, 'twas not in his power to ſend him to hell, and ſaid there was company behind him, who would prevent him from his intended robery, on which he ſaid he would kill them and him too for half a copper; on which inſtant a young colt ſeeing him go by with his horſe juſt before, jump'd out of the paſture ſome diſtance behind, which the fellow hearing the noiſe of as he was galloping along after his horſe, immediately let go the reins of the bridle, and ſtruck a blow with his club in both hands, but Warren leaning forward, happily miſſed it, but it fell upon and lamed the horſe conſiderably.—The man damning him, immediately ran into the buſhes from whence he came.—The man had on a blue double-breaſted jacket, a pair of trowſers, and a dutch cap.

To the Addreſſing C—l—g—y.

IT is a dark a threat'ning day,
When Prieſts had rather fawn, than pray,
The cloud grows thick; how black it low'rs
When ſuch Men court ſuch earthly Pow'rs.

Men who have nought to fear or aſk,
To undertake the ſervile Taſk,
To addreſs, and flatter, man in pow'r,
The new made creature of an hour,
Is ſuch a ſtupid impious plan,
As ſhows the abſurdity of man,
Beyond what words, or tongue, can tell,
So charity ſhall draw the veil,
And in oblivion ſink the race,
Who could the Order, thus diſgrace.

Tho' for addreſſing, great's the paſſion,
And adulation's now the faſhion;
Yet there are ſome, who ſtill inherit,
A noble independent ſpirit,
Who will ſupport the righteous cauſe,
Nor ever deign to ſpeak applauſe,
To ſplended titles——empty ſound,
When purchas'd by a fatal wound,
Struck at his native countries breaſt,
Sure virtue muſt this man deteſt.

June the 4th, 1771.

WOOL CARDS.

James Foſter,

CARD MAKER from *LONDON*,

Makes in the neateſt and beſt Manner,

And has now ready for Sale at his Shop oppoſite the Province-Houſe, Boſton.

ALL the different Kinds of Cards made in Great-Britain, ſuch as Wool, Cotton, Clothiers, Scribbling, Stock and Tow Cards, which he will warrant to be preferable to any imported, & will ſell them at Twenty-two Shillings by the ſingle Dozen, and Twenty Shillings by the Hogſhead, which is as cheap as the firſt Coſt in London.

John Wheatley

Having retired from Buſineſs,

ACQUAINTS all Perſons to whom he is indebted, That he is ready to pay their reſpective Balances. And deſires that thoſe who have any Accounts open with him, the Balances of which are in his Favor, would immediately adjuſt the ſame, and make ſpeedy Payment.

TO BE SOLD BY

John Symmes,

At his ſhop between the Golden-Ball and the Sign of Admiral Vernon, Boſton, viz.

BEST paſte ſhoe, knee and Stock Buckles; ſet hair combs, ſprigs and pins for Ladies; Briſtol and marquiſite broaches, garnet and gold ditto, plain gold ditto, Briſtol, peeble and mocho buttons; a few new patterns of ſilver ſhoe buckles; beſt poliſhed ſhoe and knee chapes; ſtones & knee chapes; ſtones and ſparks; red, white and amethyſt foil; borax; rough and ſmooth files; ſand paper; crucibles and black lead pots; buckle bruſhes; friezing punches; braſs and iron wire; watch chains, Seals and keys, &c. &c.

N. B. Said Symmes makes and ſells moſt ſorts of Goldſmiths and Jewellers ware, cheap.

To be Sold at public Vendue on Wedneſday next, at Nine o'Clock, A. M. at the Houſe of the late EDWARD SHEAFFE, Eſq; at Charleſtown,

The Houſhold Furniture, with

the Tallow-Chandler's and Soap-Boiler's Utenſils, and other Moveables of the ſaid Deceaſed.——Among the Furniture is a very good Eight-Day Clock, ſeveral handſome Looking-Glaſſes, three compleat Setts of burnt China for the Tea-Table, a very fine and valuable Piece of Painting, as good as new, about 4 Feet ſquare, with a genteel Frame, a handſome Mahogany Book-Caſe, with Glaſs Doors, containing a pretty large and valuable Collection of Books, particularly, many of the beſt in Divinity, which will be ſold if a ſufficient Number of Purchaſers appear.

Alſo to be Sold at private Sale,

The Manſion Houſe of the ſaid Deceaſed,

with the Land adjoining, and the Work-Houſe ſuited to the Tallow-Chandler's and Soap-Boiler's Buſineſs. Alſo one Quarter Part of the Long Wharff in ſaid Charleſtown, with the Warehouſe thereon.

*** The above Articles may be viewed on the Day before the Sale.

TO BE SOLD

By Benjamin Church,

On THURSDAY next

At his uſual Place of Sale;

A Variety of European GOODS, viz.

CAlicoes, ſtampt Linnens, Iriſh and Britiſh Linnens, Checks, ſtrip'd Hollands, Sagathees, Forreſt Cloths, Bedtickens, Lawns, Handkerchiefs, Sewing Silks, Silk Ginghams, &c. &c. &c. Houſe Furniture, viz. Chairs, Tables, Glaſs, Feather Beds, &c. Likewiſe ſeveral Suits Mens Apparel, Watches, &c &c.

N. B. To begin preciſely at 6 o'Clock, if Company attend.

A new genteel Chaiſe, with Harneſs compleat, to be ſold very cheap for Caſh, or Engliſh Goods, as may beſt ſuit the Purchaſer. Inquire of Edes and Gill.

On WEDNESDAY NEXT,

At TEN in the Morning,

Will be Sold at public Vendue at the Auction-Room in Queen-Street.

Fine Sheeting Hollands, yard-wide, 7-8 and 3 4 Iriſh Linnens, Dowlaſſes, Huckabucks, Silk and Linnen Handkerchiefs, Mens and Womens Hoſe, Long Lawns, fine 7 8 Lawns, black ſewing Silks, Checks, &c. &c. Alſo, a Variety of Books on various Subjects, in Hiſtory and Divinity.

The Sale will begin preciſely at Ten with the Goods, and the Books will be put up at Twelve o'Clock.

J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

Inſurance Office, 1771.

THESE are to notify the Merchants, and all others in Trade, That there is opened by the Subſcriber in King-Street, adjoining to the Sign of Admiral Vernon in Boſton, AN OFFICE OF INSURANCE, in which all Ships and other Veſſels, Goods, Wares and Merchandizes, to and from any Parts beyond Sea, may be inſured at a very reaſonable Premium. And as the Underwriters are Gentlemen of undoubted Credit and Reputation, he flatters himſelf that he ſhall give general Satisfaction to all ſuch Perſons as ſhall have Buſineſs done in his Office, where conſtant Attendance will be given.

JOSEPH TURELL.

TO BE SOLD on board the Schooner Charlotte, Robert Savage, Maſter, lying at Green's Wharff, who arrived here laſt Saturday from New-Providence.

A few Doz. ripe & delicate PineApples,

Turtle the beſt imported this Seaſon, Limes per Barrel. Alſo 3½ Inch Mehogany Plank and Mehogany Table Boards, Brazeletto and chipt Logwood. July 8.

To be Sold at public Vendue, the 25th Inſtant, at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon, if not Sold before at private Sale,

A Houſe and Land in Love-Lane, near the North Writeing School, fronting Short Lane, three Stories high, two Rooms on a Floor, a good Yard and Garden, and a fine Well of Water.

Inquire of Edes and Gill.

Choice *St. Martin's* SALT, to be Sold on board the Brig Good-Intent, William Wilſhman, Maſter, lying at the lower End of the Long-Wharf, South Side.

To be Sold cheap for Caſh, or Dry Goods—Several new Chaiſes, made in the neateſt Manner. Enquire of *George Killcup*, jun. in Black-Horſe Lane, North End. Boſton, July 1771.

N. B. Taylor's Trimings is wanted in Part of Pay.

TO BE SOLD,

A likely hearty Negro Boy, about Twenty Years of Age, has had the Small Pox, can do any Sort of Work, and would make an excellent Servant in the Country.

Enquire of Edes & Gill.

On *Tueſday* next,

At TEN o'Clock in the Morning,

Will be ſold by PUBLIC VENDUE, at the Auction-Room, Foot of Royal-Exchange Lane, over Mr. THOMAS WALLEY's Store.

A Variety of Engliſh GOODS,

Among which are,

IRISH Linnens, Checks, Bedticks, Callicoes, thread, cotton and worſted Hoſe, Breeches Patterns, Silk, Kenting and Linnen Handkerchiefs, ſtript and plain Lawns, &c. &c. Alſo Houſhold Furniture.

William Hunter, Auctioneer.

Tueſday Morning at Ten o'Clock.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *BOSTON*.

ENTERED IN.

Rodgers from Philadelphia. Clark and Savage from New Providence. Lamſon from Philadelphia. Barber from Eſequebo. Snow from Virginia. Edgar and Bartlet from St. Lucia. Wilſhman from St. Martins. Fiſley from Nevis and St. Martins. Hatch from New-London. Brown & Rice from New-Haven.

CLEARED OUT.

Aitkin for Quebec. Gorham & Cole for Newfoundland. Room for Jamaica. Rogers for Philadelphia. Wells for North-Carolina. Dean for Surranam. Gray for Maryland. Boſworth for Iſland St. John's. Hurd for New-London. Undrill for Nova-Scotia.

OUTWARD BOUND.

Sweetſer and Rogers for Newfoundland. Davis for Europe. Boyd for New-London. Davis & Scott for Weſt-Indies.

Burials in the Town of BOSTON, ſince our laſt,
Seven Whites. One Black.
Baptiz'd in the ſeveral Churches, Five.

High Water at BOSTON *for this preſent Week,*

Monday,	20 min. after 8	Friday,	44 m. aft. 11
Tueſday,	10 min. after 9	Saturday,	38 m. af. 12
Wedneſday,	50 m. aft. 9	Lord's-Day	30 m. af. 1
Thurſday,	48 min. af. 10	New M.	12 D 4 M rn

☞ All Perſons indebted for this Paper, whoſe Accounts have been above Twelve Months ſtanding, are requeſted to make immediate Payment.

Void. pa. 508. // Turn to Index to Find Meſſages &c of the Houſe &c. † Void. Charter pa. 1077. Vol. 2.
‡ Void. pa. 134 = pa. 151. § Void. pa. 508. ¶ Excellency // on addreſſing Gov.r Hutchinſon. Void. pa. 426. 435. 488. 489.
(2) Preferring to Hutchinſon's Conduct as Governor.

Large and ſmall Pot-Aſh Kettles

TO BE SOLD BY

BENJAMIN ANDREWS, Jun.

Oppoſite the Swing-Bridge.

CASH given for Pot or *Pearl-Aſh*, by ſaid ANDREWS.

Joſiah Quincy, junr.

HAS removed his Office from the South Side of King-Street, to the Room under Meſſieurs *Edes* and *Gill*'s Printing-Office, directly oppoſite the New Court-Houſe, in Queen-Street.

Saml. Abbot & *Comy.*

Have imported in the laſt Ships from LONDON, A General Aſſortment of Engliſh and India Goods, ſuitable for the Seaſon—Which they will ſell at the very loweſt Rates, at their Store on Green's Wharf, near the Eaſt End of Faneuil-Hall Market, where conſtant Attendance will be given.——At the ſame Place may be had, Window Glaſs of Taylor's make, Cutlary Ware, Paper, French Indigo, Weſt-India Rum, Sugar, &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD BY

JOSEPH HALL,

In Cole-Lane, oppoſite Mr. *Winſlow*'s Diſtill Houſe, By Wholeſale or Retail,

New-England and Weſt-India

RUM, old Jamaica Spirits, Brandy, Wine, Cinnamon, Clove, Anniſeed & Snake-Root Waters, Lemons by the Box or Hundred, & all Kinds of Groceries at the loweſt Rates.

Thomas Lee,

HAS imported a Variety of moſt FASHIONABLE SILKS, as Brocades, Damaſks, Mantuas, &c. &c. Bruſſels Lace, Gold and Silver Lace, ditto Buttons, which, having bo't himſelf in London, on the beſt Terms, will be ſold exceeding reaſonable, at his Store, oppoſite the Market-Houſe, near the Swing-Bridge,—Where he has a great and full Aſſortment of ENGLISH, INDIA, SCOTCH and IRISH GOODS, purchas'd with every Advantage, and will therefore be ſold at the loweſt Advance for Caſh or ſhort Credit.——Alſo—Cutlery and Hard Ware, Powder, Shott, Bar Lead, Nails, Glaſs, Ruſſia Duck, Paper Hangings, Verdigreaſe, &c

TO BE SOLD,

A large Dwelling-Houſe, well

finiſhed, with three Stacks of Chimnies; and about 40 Acres of Land adjoining, ſituate in Lexington, about 10 Miles from Charleſtown-Ferry, lying on the Country Road leading from Charleſtown to Concord; together with two good Barns and an Orchard, and a good Well of Water near the Houſe. Terms of Payment will be made eaſy to the Purchaſer.——For further Particulars, inquire of Edes and Gill.

To be ſold very cheap, for Caſh or Credit, if apply'd for immediately,

A double-deck'd Brigantine, 120 Tons,

9½ Feet Hole, 4½ between Decks, grav'd and compleatly fitted for the Sea. Inquire of Edes & Gill.

An excellent Saddle Horſe to be

Sold for Want of Employ, or exchanged for a good Chaiſe Horſe. Enquire of Edes & Gill.

To be ſold Cheap,

A genteel Curricle, compleatly fitted,

which may be uſed as a ſingle Chaiſe, and alſo as a Chair. Likewiſe a good ſerviceable Horſe for a Trucks or Family Uſe. Enquire of Edes & Gill.

All Perſons having any Demands

on the Eſtate of Mr. *Edward Marion*, late of *Boſton*, Blackſmith, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their Accounts to *Samuel Peck*, Executor to the laſt Will of the Deceaſed; and all Perſons indebted, are deſired to make immediate Payment, in Order for ſpeedy Settlement. Boſton, June 26, 1771.

A Woman with a Breaſt of Milk,

and good Character, wants either to take a Child to ſuckle, or go into a Family. Inquire of Edes & Gill.

To be ſold for want of Employ,

A likely Negro Boy,

about 9 Years old.

Inquire of Edes & Gill.

Whereas *Aſhey Condon*, Wife of me the Subſcriber, has left my Bed and Board, run me in Debt, and threatens to run me ſtill further in Debt: Theſe are to warn all Perſons from truſting her on my Account; for I hereby declare I will pay no Debt of her contracting, after the Date hereof.

As witneſs my Hand, MICHAEL CONDON.

OLIVES.

A Few Jars of *Choice* OLIVES, *juſt imported*, may be had of SAMUEL BRECK, at his Store, nearly oppoſite to the Golden Ball, if apply'd for immediately.

Where alſo may be had,

A General Aſſortment of Weſt India Goods and Groceries as uſual.

TO BE LETT,

Two Chambers in Quaker-Lane,

near the Meeting-Houſe. Inquire of Edes and Gill.

SARAH DAWSON, Widow of JOSEPH DAWSON, Gardener, in Cambridge-Street, New-Boſton, at the Cold Bath, informs the Gentlemen and Ladies, That ſhe has a commodious large Fruit Garden, ſituated to the Water Side, with commodious Summer Houſes, where Gentlemen and Ladies may walk and take the Benefit of the Air, and be accommodated with Tea or Coffee, and Fruit & Flowers of all Sorts. Alſo large red Currants for Wine or Jellies will be ſold by the Buſhel or Quart; alſo Cellery Plants of the beſt Sorts will be ſold for 5s. a Hundred. Alſo the ſaid Dawſon has a large Collection of graffed and innoculated Fruit Trees of the beſt Sorts, which will be ready to be removed this Fall. Alſo Garden Seeds ſaved here, ſuitable for the Weſt-Indies. Any Gentlemen that may want the above Articles, and will oblige the ſaid Widow Dawſon with their Cuſtom, may depend on the beſt of Uſage. Said Dawſon informs the Gentlemen that the Cold Bath is put in new Repair, and will be kept in good Order.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from Capt. Daniel Campble, on the Iſland Grenada, a Negro Man named Boſton: He is a ſtrong-made, well-ſet, ſtraight-limb'd, likely Fellow, of about 28 Years of Age, 5 Feet 4 Inches high, ſmooth-fac'd, ſmall Eyes, well-ſet in his Head, and a low Forehead; when he ſpeaks he ſeldom opens his Teeth; he has a remarkable ſmall but very hard Hand, and was brought up to the Sugar-Baking Buſineſs in this Town, but for his bad Behaviour was ſent to the Weſt-Indies, from thence its thought he has got on board ſome Veſſel bound to ſome Part of this Continent.——In Caſe any Perſon, through the whole Coaſt of America, will ſecure the above Fellow, ſo that he can be brought to me, or to the Printers hereof, they are intitled to the above Reward, with all reaſonable Charges. JAMES SMITHWICK.

N. B. The above Fellow ſpeaks good Engliſh; he can read in a Pſalter, and at Times very fond of ſinging Pſalm Tunes——He has a very ſerious Look, and can lie without Stuttering.

Whereas the Proprietors of the Town

of *Aſhfield*, in the County of *Hampſhire*, by their Petition to the General Court, repreſenting that many Difficulties have ariſen among them by reaſon of the Sale of ſome of the ſaid Proprietors Lands in ſaid Town, for Payment of Taxes in carrying on the Settlement of ſaid Town; the honorable his Majeſty's Council and Houſe of Repreſentatives taking the ſaid Petition under Conſideration, Ordered, That *Timothy Woodbridge*, *David Ingerſoll*, jun. Eſq'r. and Mr. *Thomas Dennie*, be a Committee to repair to the ſaid Town of *Aſhfield*, in the Receſs of the General Court, and make full Enquiry into the Grounds of the ſaid Complaints, and make Report of the Facts, State and Circumſtances of ſaid Town on the third Wedneſday of the next Seſſions of the General Court; and it was further Ordered, That there ſhould be a Meeting called to aſſemble the ſaid Proprietors at the ſaid Town of *Aſhfield*, at the ſame Time that the Committee attend ſaid Service there; and that the ſaid Proprietors ſhould be Notified of the Time, Place and Occaſion of ſaid Meeting, and of the Committees attending the ſaid Service, by poſting up a Notification on the fore Side of the Meeting-Houſe in ſaid *Aſhfield*, fourteen Days before ſaid Meeting, and publiſhing the ſame in three of the *Boſton* Weekly News-Papers twenty Days before ſaid Meeting.

The ſaid Committee having determined to attend ſaid Service on the Eighteenth Day of *September* next; on which Day the Proprietors will call a Meeting to be aſſembled at the Meeting-Houſe in ſaid *Aſhfield*, at Nine of the Clock in the Forenoon, to inform the Committee of ſuch Matters and Things as will be neceſſary for ſaid Committee to know in order to their making a proper Report according to Order, and the Non-reſident Proprietors are deſired to conform themſelves accordingly. TIMOTHY WOODBRIDGE, *Chairman.*

June 25th, 1771.

HIS Majeſty's Poſt-Maſter Ge-

neral, having (for the better facilitating of Correſpondence between Great Britain and America) been pleaſed to add a fifth Packet-Boat to the Station between Falmouth and New-York: Notice is hereby given, That the Mail for the future, will be cloſed at the Poſt-Office in New-York, at Twelve of the Clock at Night, on the firſt Tueſday in every Month, and diſpatched by a Packet the next Day for Falmouth.

By Command of the D. Poſt-Maſter General,

ALEXANDER COLDEN, *Sec'ry.*

General Poſt-Office,

New-York, Jan. 22, 1771.

All Perſons that have any De-

mands on the Eſtate of *Silence Harris*, late of *Charleſtown*, Shopkeeper, deceaſed, are deſired to bring their Accounts to *William Conant*, ſole Executor to ſaid Deceaſed: And thoſe that are indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to make Payment to ſaid Executor, in Order for a ſpeedy Settlement. WILLIAM CONANT.

Charleſtown, June 22, 1771.

Richard Salter

HEREBY Notifies his Cuſtomers and Others, that he has Removed from the Shop formerly kept by Mr. NATHANIEL APPLETON, three Shops Northward, to the Shop Mr. WILLIAM BANT lately kept, oppoſite Mr. THOMAS LEVERETT's, in Cornhill, BOSTON:

Where he Continues to ſell,

Engliſh and India GOODS ſuitable

for the Seaſon, beſt French Indigo, warranted Lynn-made Shoes of the beſt Quality, &c. &c. very Cheap.

JUST OPENED,

And to be Sold by

Joſa. Gardner

At his Shop in Cornhill, by Wholeſale and Retail, at the very loweſt Rates for ready Money, viz.

CHILDRENS worſted and thread Stockings, Womens worſted and cotton Stockings, Mens worſted, cotton & worſted, ſilk & worſted, random thread, random cotton Stockings, Queens black ſilk mitts, Queens white ſilk mitts, black, white and cloth-coloured ſilk mitts and gloves cloſe wove—worſted gloves and mitts, ſtript, plain and mock-velvet caps, white 4-thread black and coloured breeches patterns—a neat aſſortment of ribbons, to be ſold very cheap—a very good aſſortment of Broad-cloths, from 45s. to a Guinea a yard, with the Trimings for the ſame—Manchester Checks, ¾, ⅞ & yard wide Iriſh Linnens, ⅞ and yard wide Lawns, ⅞ and yard wide Cambricks, with a general Aſſortment of Engliſh Goods, ſuitable for all Seaſons.——Thoſe Perſons who pleaſe to favour him with their Cuſtom, may depend upon being ſerved upon the moſt reaſonable Terms.

TO BE LETT,

A convenient Brick

Dwelling-Houſe in very good Repair, with a large Garden, Wood-Houſe and Pump, ſituated in School-Street, near King's Chapel. Inquire of Edes & Gill

The Subſcriber, one of the Exe-

cutors to the laſt Will and Teſtament of Mr. *Temple Decoſter*, late of *Boſton*, deceas'd, deſires all thoſe who have any Demands on ſaid Eſtate, to leave the ſame at his Shop oppoſite the Weſt Door of the Town-Houſe: Thoſe that are Indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to make ſpeedy Payment to PETER ROBERTS.

TO BE SOLD, all the Real Eſtate of ſaid deceaſed, conſiſting of the following, viz. His late Manſion-Houſe, near Bull's Wharf, together with all the Stores, Shop and Wharf adjoining the ſame, which is attended with many Advantages.——A Houſe and Land, adjoining in Purchaſe-Street, near Capt. Tileſtone's.—A Houſe and Land in Summer-Street, at preſent occupied by Mrs. Griffin.—A Piece of Land at Weſt Boſton, near Mr. Inches's Rope-walk.—A Farm at Malden, with a Houſe and Barn thereon, about Four Miles from Winniſimet Ferry.

For Particulars Enquire of ſaid *Roberts*

Three Hundred Acres of choice

Land to be ſold in the Townſhip of SAVILLE in the Province of New-Hampſhire, about 17 Miles from Charleſtown No. 4, on the Main Road to Portſmouth; for the better Convenience of Purchaſers, the Land is in about 80 Acre Lotts, and ſome ſmaller, with Setlers all round it, and is ſome of the beſt Land in the whole Townſhip, finely water'd, and a large Pond very near, in which are plenty of Fiſh, and in ſome Part is a Mill Stream. There is a Griſt Mill and Saw Mill in about three Miles of it——The loweſt Price for the whole is 8*ſ.* Lawful Money per Acre, and 10*ſ.* for ſmaller Lotts. A Plan of the Land may be ſeen, and the Terms known by inquiring of Edes & Gill.

All Perſons indebted to, or that

have any Demands on the Eſtate of Mr. John May, late of Boſton, Hay-weigher, deceaſed, are deſired to bring their Accounts to Mrs. Mary May, of ſaid Boſton, Widow, Executrix to ſaid Eſtate, in Order for Settlement.

ALL Perſons having Demands on the

Eſtate of Edmund Fowle, late of Watertown, Cordwainer, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their Accounts to Edmund Fowle, of ſaid Watertown, Executor to ſaid Eſtate: And ſuch Perſons as are indebted to ſaid Eſtate are deſired to make immediate Payment to ſaid Executor.

RAN-away laſt Evening from his Maſter Joſeph French of Dunſtable, an Apprentice Boy named William Cotton, between 18 & 19 Years of Age, about 5 Feet and an half high. He had on when he went away, a browniſh All-Wool Coat, with Braſs Buttons, a light-Coloured Broad Cloth Jacket, brown Cotton and Linnen Breeches, and ſpeckled Stockings. He is well ſett, and has long brown Hair, and light-coloured Eyes. All Maſters of Veſſels and others, are hereby cautioned againſt entertaining, concealing or carrying off ſaid Boy, as they would avoid the Penalty of the Law.—Whoever will take up ſaid Boy, and convey him to his ſaid Maſter, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS Reward, and all neceſſary Charges, by me. JOSEPH FRENCH.

Dated at Dunſtable, June 17, 1771.

Boſton, Printed by EDES & GILL,

Last Evening came to Town, JOHN FOXCROFT, Esq; from the Southward, Deputy-Post-Master-General for North-America, and his Lady.

By him we are favoured with a Philadelphia Paper so late as Thursday last, from which we have the following Articles, viz.

PHILADELPHIA, July 4.

Extract of a Letter from London, *May* 1, 1771.

"Things continue exactly in the same State as they have done for some Time past: The Peace is now become, in all Probability, permanent, both the Spaniards and we having actually disarmed. Fifteen Ships of the Line were ordered the other Day to be paid off; and yet it is intended to keep in Commission a much larger Number of Ships than we had before our late Armament. It now appears pretty evidently, that neither the Spaniards nor the French meant, in Earnest, to break with us upon this Occasion. Happily for Great-Britain, the intended State of France, and the various Causes of Discontent, which rather encrease then abate among the People, and which actually threaten to terminate in some great Convulsion, leave us little Room to dread any Disturbance from that Quarter for a great while to come. And, so far as I am able to judge, the present Ministry, and every Thing else, respecting the Public, will remain for some Time in their present Situation.

"The Papers will inform you, that our Patriots are now falling out among themselves. The Seceders from the Supporters of the Bill of Rights now call themselves *The Constitutional Society*. Townsend, Sawbridge and Oliver, are in Opposition to Wilkes and his personal Friends, the latter refusing to stand along with him for the Office of Sheriff next Midsummer Day. Horne & Wilkes, in particular, are at Enmity; which ever Party prevails, it must end in their Destruction. Wilkes himself is indefatigable in acting his Part; but I am convinced his utmost Efforts will be fruitless, and that his Glory is upon the Wain.

"American Affairs have not been so much as mentioned of late. Probably they will be resumed next Session, and some Regulations regarding Trade proposed, that will tend to our mutual Benefit.

"We have had a very long and hard Winter, and hardly any Appearance of Spring yet; so very backward a Season I never remember before. The Price of all the Necessaries of Life are nearly doubled within these few Years. Notwithstanding which, as Money is much circulated, and every Body in full Employment, we hear very few Complaints."

Fresh Intelligence.

By the Snow Anna, Captain Livingston, in 33 *Days from Lisbon, we are favoured with a London Paper of the* 11*th of May, from which we have the following Advices, viz.*

Paris April 29. By decree of the Parliament of the Court, the arret of the Parliament of Rouen of the common hangman, as a seditious libel, infringing upon the royal authority, and the laws of the realm, as tending to render the King suspicious of the sentiments of the Magistrates, to shame the loyalty of the people, to withdraw their obedience, and as falsly attributed to the said Parliament.

Elbing, April 17. We have received advice, that the Russian army, under Count Romanzow, is in full march. His magazine is immense. Poland is taxed to furnish him with 54,000 bushels of oats, 3084 last of wheat, the last to consist of 10 measures, and 25,000 carriages.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman at Berlin to his friend in London, dated April 27.

"*I have reason to think that the cloud gathering in Germany will not disturb the present peace of the Empire. My barometer is the actual state of security and tranquility in which the King of Prussia remains, for from the knowledge I have of that Prince's temper and way of acting, I have reason to think, that if he entertained but the remotest suspicion of any hostile intention against him, or dangerous consequence to his natural ally Russia, from the present armaments of the House of Austria, he would not be so inactive, and appear so unconcerned. Besides, the good understanding which apparently subsists at this moment, betwixt him and the Court of Vienna, confirms me the more in this opinion, and induces me to be believe that he is no stranger to the present views and designs of that power, which tend, it is thought, with the mutual consent of the Courts of Berlin and Petersburgh, to restore tranquility to Poland, and to oblige the Turks to a peace with Russia, who, it is assured, had declared her inclination to the Court of Vienna, to treat with the Porte on terms so moderate and equitable, as gave the greatest satisfaction to the Austrian Court. A very short time, however, will soon discover the end and intention of the present immense warlike preparations of the House of Austria, with regard to which the greatest secrecy is observed at Vienna.*"

Extract of a letter from the Hague, May 3.

"*If some letters from Madrid may be relied on, there seems to be a coldness between the Courts of Madrid and Versailles, occasioned, it is said, by the King of Spain having been informed, that the French King has some thoughts of re-establishing the Jesuits within his dominions; a step which hath so much affected the Spanish Monarch, that he hath sent orders to his Ambassador, resident at Paris, to declare to the Court of Versailles, that if it should take the resolution of re-establishing that society in its states, at a time when affairs are in so good a train to annihilate totally that pernicious society, by whose destructive machinations France, preferably to all other kingdoms, hath too severely suffered, his Catholic Majesty will find himself obliged to break the treaty, known by the name of* The Family Compact, *and to declare that he will no longer, in any manner, be bound by it; also that he will recal his Ambassador from Paris. If this is true, as these letters assure us it is, his Most Christian Majesty will re-consider this matter before he determines to recal the disciples of Loyola into his kingdom.*"

[There are no London Dates between the 4th and 10th of May, in which Time there is no doubt that

The Parliament was prorogued and the Lord Mayor & Alderman Oliver discharged.

LONDON, May 10.

The Lord Mayor finding himself seized yesterday morning with a slight fit of the gout, by the advice of his friends, set out for his house at Dulwich, to spend a few days there for the recovery of his health, and Sir William Stephenson sat at the Mansion-house in his room.

Yesterday Mr. Alderman Oliver visited Earl Temple, at his house in Pall-mall, and afterwards paid his respects to other Noblemen, &c.

Sir Fletcher Norton had a grand levee at his house on Wednesday evening, where the mobility and others that paraded the streets that evening repaired, and testified their respects, by breaking most of the windows.

The mob on Wednesday Night broke a great number of windows in the Strand, and left not a whole pane in Somerset-house Coffee-room.

The reason assigned for breaking open the iron gates at Serjeant's-Inn, is, that the populace got intelligence that the Recorder of London, who lives there, had given directions to have the gates shut much sooner than usual, to prevent any illuminations in the Inn.

Wednesday night a desperate fray happened between the mob and a party of chairmen, in St. James's Square, when two of the former, it is said, were killed on the spot, and several, on both sides, dangerously wounded.

May 11. There are several letters in town which positively affirm, that the interior provinces of Russia are almost depopulated, by means of the wars, notwithstanding the success of their arms.

They write from Birmingham, that 15,000 muskets, with bayonets and cartouch boxes, were sent from thence in waggons, to be shipped at Bristol for St. Petersburgh, on the Empress's account the 24th ult.

When the Lord Mayor came out of the Tower, he gave ten guineas to the Warders, as a compliment for the civility they shewed to him and his friends, whilst he was under confinement.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, May 5.

"Letters just received from Paris mention, that it was never more necessary for persons there to devote themselves to the God of Silence than at this time. Three persons, who now probably regret not having kept their lips sealed, were lately arrested, and conducted to prison, as they were coming out of the Place. Two others met with the same fate as they were quitting the Chatelet."

Last Wednesday night the mob assembled before Lord N——'s house in Downing-street, and broke several of the windows; likewise the fan light, and the two lamps over the door.

Sir F——N. came home not above half an hour before the mob assembled in his court-yard; they threw stones so fast at the windows, that the family were obliged to remain all the time in the back apartments.

A Gentleman sent a complimentary card yesterday morning to Sir Fletcher Norton, desiring to know how he did after the riot; to which he is said to have returned for answer, "That he was very easy, for he had not one PANE left."

This morning their Majesties came from Richmond to the Queen's-Palace, where Lord Rochford attended to deliver an express to the King, which arrived last night in haste from the Hague.

On Wednesday night his Majesty's wardrobe at Richmond was broke open, and robbed of valuables, to the amount of 6000 l.

We are assured that some very important secrets, relative to the expenditure of a large sum of the national treasure, have been brought to light, within these few days, by the indefatigable zeal of some patriotic members.

We are assured, by recent letters from Paris, that the States-General have presented a Remonstrance to the French King, touching the injustice done to the subjects of Holland, who hold annuities in that kingdom.

A loan of 500,000 l. is now negotiating by an agent in London, at 5 per Cent. for the King of Prussia.

The sudden change of affairs in Lisbon, in favour of the English traders, we are assured was effected by a Remonstrance sent from our Court by Captain Belfour, in the Venus Erigate.

It is a fact, that the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor received yesterday a letter, highly approving his conduct with respect to the Printers, from a person in a distinguished office at Court.

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, since his arrival at the Mansion-House, has received upwards of 200 cards of congratulation from the Minority, on his releasement from the Tower; to all which his Lordship returned suitable answers.

We hear that the ball and entertainment, intended to be given by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor at the Mansion-house, will be on the 20th instant.

Thursday commissions were sent to Birmingham and Sheffield, to the amount of 50,000 l. for goods to be got ready for exportation to America.

Gravesend, April 30. Passed by, the Hannah, Simms, from Boston.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, BOSTON.

Enter'd in, *Edgar and Bartlet from St. Lucia; Wilshman, St. Martins; Fishley, Nevis & St. Martins; Adamson, Surranam; Brown, Honduras; McCarthy, Barbados; Snow & Conway, Virginia; Hatch, French & Caldwell, New-London; Rice & Whitney, New-Haven; Savage & Guliker, New-Providence; Everson, Philadelphia; Mitchell, Canso; Howland, Newfoundland.*

Clear'd out, *Rogers, Philadelphia; Wells, No. Carolina; Odel & Squire, New-Haven; Gray, Maryland; Bosworth, Island St. Johns; Sweetser, Newfoundland; Smith, New-York; Brown, New-London; Lunt, Nova-Scotia; Dean & Godfrey, Surranam.*

Outward bound, *Boyd for New-London; Rogers, Nova-Scotia & Newfoundland; Davis & Scott, West-Indies; Lambert & Tree, Newfoundland; James, St. Johns; Lewis, New Haven; Lamson, Virginia; Rice, New-Haven.*

Many Accidents that we have heard of from the Country since our last; also, a Number of Advertisements we are obliged to omit for Want of Room.

[ÆQUATUS was set for the Press, but obliged to omit it to make Room for the London News.]

*** Several Articles not before published, are in the Supplement.

Taken away from *Edward*

Hastings of Cambridge, a bay Mare, about ten Years old, branded on the near Shoulder, a white Spot on the Forehead, and three white Feet, a Scar upon the off Thigh, which came by a Hurt, and a very long Tail, trots and paces well. Whoever shall convey said Mare and the Rider to the Owner, shall have EIGHT DOLLARS Reward, and all necessary Charges paid by me, EDWARD HASTINGS.

Cambridge, July 9. 1771.

TO-MORROW,

At TEN in the Morning,

Will be Sold by Public Vendue, at the Auction-Room in Queen-Street,

FINE Sheeting Hollands, yard wide, 7-8 and 3-4 Irish Linnens, Dowlasses, Huckabucks, Silk & Linnen Handkerchiefs, Mens and Womens Hose, Long Lawns, fine 7-8 Lawns, black sewing Silks, Checks, &c. &c. Also, a Variety of Books, on various Subjects, in History and Davinity. Also, a Marble Slab.

☞ THE Sale will begin precisely at Ten with the GOODS, and the BOOKS will be put up at Twelve o'Clock.

J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

On TUESDAY next,

At Ten o' clock, Will be Sold by Public Vendue, At the Corner House Foot of Temple-Street, New-Boston,

A Variety of Houshold Furniture, amongst which are, Two large Mahogony Dining Tables, one Chest upon Chest, two Mahogony Bedsteads, two large gilt Fram'd Looking-Glasses, a handsome Eight-Day Clock, which goes well, an excellent Kitchen Jack, with Furniture to it compleat, three Cases green handle Knives and Forks, Kitchen Furniture, &c. &c.

Wm. HUNTER, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY Morning next at Ten o'clock.

John Wheatley

HAVING retired from Business, acquaints all Persons to whom he is indebted, That he is ready to pay their respective Ballances; and desires that those who have any Accounts open with him, the Ballances of which are in his Favour, would immediately adjust the same, and make speedy Payment.

TO BE LETT,

A genteel Tenement near

Concert-Hall, with many Conveniencies; also, another Tenement near the West Church, and two Barns near the Head of Wing's-Lane; and to be Sold,

A NEGRO MAN capable of Business.

Enquire at Draper's Printing-Office.

Joshua Blanchard

At his Wine-Cellar, Dock-square, near the Market, BOSTON, Sells at the very lowest Prices,

WINE, Neat and genuine as imported, and fit for immediate Use, by the Pipe, Quarter-Cask, Gallon or Quart, or in Bottles by the Groce or Dozen, or single Bottle, viz.

Choice Sterling Madeira	Choice Mountain Malaga
Best New-York Madeira	White Lisbon Caccavilla
Claret Old Port	Teneriff Malmsey
Fontineac Red Lisbon	Sherry Fyal or Georges
Very good Sweet Wine	Brandy Choice old
Choice London Porter	Jamaica and other Spirit.

West-India and New-England Rum by the Hogshead, Barrel or smaller Quantity.

Gentlemen in Town, Masters of Ships, and all Persons going abroad, who shall please to favour him with their Custom, may depend on having their Wine put up in the best Manner and of the best Kind, and delivered at any Part of the Town. Constant Attendance.

Gentlemen in the Country, Innkeepers, and all Persons shall be as well served by Letter as if present.

Cash given for Bottles.

N. B. All sizes of Cags, Stone Jugs, Bottles and Casks if wanted, supplied at said Cellar.

Lost last Night from a-

long side a Sloop at Gray's Wharf, said Sloop's Boat, her Bottom pay'd with Turpentine, the inside of her Stern cut with a marking Iron P IMK the three last Letters joined together. If any Person has found said Boat, or should take her up, and will inform Capt. John McKown, at the Sign of the Fan, or the Printer hereof, shall be well rewarded. *Boston, July* 1

TO BE SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE

the 25th Instant, at 10 o'Clock in the Forenoon, if not sold before at private Sale.

A House and Land in

Love-Lane, near the North Writing-School, fronting Short-Lane, three Story high, two Rooms on a Floor, a good Yard and Garden, and a fine Well of Water.

OLIVES.

Choice Fresh OLIVES, just arrived, To be sold in large and small Jars, or by the Quart, by S. GRAY, near the Heart and Crown.

Also, Fine Green TEA at 3 Dollars a Pound—best Kippen's Snuff by the Dozen—TO 18 Inch Pipes by the Groce—Durham's Mustard by the Dozen—a great Variety of Glass, Cream, Delph and Stone Ware—Almonds, Capers, &c. &c.

About 50 or 60 small *empty* Jars are wanted, for which Cash will be given.

Lisbon Lemmons fresh &

juicy, the run of them being large and keeping Fruit, to be Sold by the Hundred or Box by JOHN CROSBY, at the Basket of Lemmons, South-End, Boston: Also, Orange Juice, that is fresh arrived, excellent good, Souring in Punch, more than as good again, as any I have yet seen: Oranges, pickled Limes, and Shrub.

Fresh LIMES that are yellow.

double refined Loaf-Sugar, in one, two or 3 pound Parcels, daily carried out in my Baskets, to sell with the Lemmons, Also a small Quantity of choice PINE APPLES.

Vid. Rise of that Society pa. 478. Vol. 2. & vid page 472. — North. & Fletcher Norton.

From the CAPE-FEAR MERCURY, of *May* 29.

Extract of a letter from an officer of diſtinction to a gentleman in Brunſwick, dated Alamanſee-Camp, *May* 18, 1771.

"WE halted two days at Hillſborough; during which time an expreſs arrived with the diſagreeable news, that the Regulators had ſurrounded General Waddell with a force more conſiderable than it was imagined poſſible for them to muſter, and that in conſequence of the deſertion, or what is much the ſame, the connexion he diſcovered to ſubſiſt between his own camp and the inſurgents, that brave officer had the mortification to find a retreat to Saliſbury the only reſource he had. Upon this intelligence, his Excellency marched immediately for the ſettlements of theſe rebels, who had returned with avowed intentions of oppoſing his march, and being in appearance as deſirous of meeting us, as we could poſſibly be of meeting them, a very few days brought us within three miles of each other. It was expected that they would have oppoſed our paſſage over the Haw-river, where the ſword was ſo defencible that it muſt have coſt a good deal of blood to have effected a paſſage; but by a briſk march, we happily arrived there a day ſooner than they expected us, and arrived where we are now, the 13th inſtant. The people round about us being generally diſaffected to government, it was impoſſible to obtain any intelligence relative to the inſurgents that we could depend upon, except that their number was conſiderable, and that they were determined to give us battle. On the 13th they ſent to his Excellency a paper they called a petition, purporting, that they deſired his Excellency to redreſs their grievances in a manner ſatisfactory to *them*, as the only means of preventing that bloodſhed, which, from the ardour of the leaders and the troops on both ſides, muſt otherwiſe enſue; and deſired an anſwer in four hours. Their meſſenger was diſpatched with a reply, that his Excellency would ſend them an anſwer by twelve o'clock the next day, notwithſtanding which, Mr. John Aſhe (ſon of Mr. Samuel Aſhe) and Mr. John Walker, who were ſent out of camp upon duty, were ſeized by theſe people on the very ſame night, not far from our camp, tucked up to trees and ſeverely whipped, and made priſoners of till we releaſed them the next day. On the 16th, in conſequence of a reſolution unanimouſly entered into the evening before, we marched about ſun-riſe in ſearch of theſe rebels, whom we found encamped about three miles from our ſtation. When we came within half a mile of them, three guns were fired as a ſignal to form in order of battle, which was immediately done, in two lines about an hundred yards from each other: They anſwered our guns by three huzzas and by beating to arms, by which they ſhowed how reſolved they were to give us battle; we proceeded to advance upon them till we came within two hundred yards of them, where we halted. I forgot to tell you, that, previous to this, his Excellency had ſent them, in anſwer to their petition, that as he had in every circumſtance, both in his particular and legiſlative character, purſued every meaſure that was in his power to quiet them without effect, that nothing was left him now to offer but an immediate ſubmiſſion to government, a promiſe of payment of their Taxes ſo long witheld from the public, an immediate return to their habitations, that they would no longer protect thoſe perſons indicted, from being brought to a fair trial for their offences, that he gave them an hour to conſider of it, and, if they did not agree to propoſals ſo fair, the conſequence that followed muſt be imputed to them. When our meſſenger arrived, they had not patience to read the propoſal, but bid him return to BILLY TRYON, and tell him that they defied him, and that battle was what they wanted. Some of their leaders, however prevailed on them to liſten; but they again expreſſed impatience to engage, with the moſt horrid oaths of putting every one of us to death. We then, as I ſaid before, advanced within two hundred yards of them and halted.

They were alſo advancing in order of battle, and their number ſurpriſed us. We did not believe it poſſible that ſo many people could implicitly be under the influence of ſuch men as Huſbands, Hunter, &c. and in ſo villainous a cauſe. They came in that order to a ſtrait reach of the road, when they halted, waving their hats to us to advance, and daring us to do it. His Excellency then ſent a magiſtrate with an officer, with the proclamation, agreeable to act of Aſſembly, ordering them to diſperſe within an hour, which he read accordingly; but they diſdained to liſten.—*Battle, battle, battle* was their cry; which they ſaid they impatiently expected, that they waited only for us to fire the firſt gun, which they dared us to do. This conduct incenſed our people to ſuch a degree, that it was difficult to keep them from ruſhing upon the enemy. The unfeigned ardour they expreſſed to engage, was a happy preſage of the victory which enſued, and gave the officers of their army the pleaſing and certain aſſurance of not being deſerted by their men; which in men new raiſed, and many of them connected with the Rebels, was a circumſtance not impoſſible to ſuppoſe might happen. The Governor with a coolneſs peculiar to himſelf, bore theſe inſults with patience till the hour expired, which time he ſpent in viſiting the lines, company by company, putting every thing in order, recommending to the officers and men, not to fall into diſorder, and ſhewing, by his ſteadineſs and ſerenity, and by the judicious diſpoſition he made of the troops, that courage, and that military ſkill every General ought to poſſeſs.

Being informed the inſurgents had an intention of putting Walker and Aſhe in the front of their line, a meſſage was ſent them by his Excellency, that as he ſhould keep the priſoners we had in a place of ſafety, he depended they would do the ſame by Meſſieurs Walker and Aſhe. They returned no direct anſwer to this, but ſaid, they would give them up provided his Excellency would give up all we had taken of theirs. This unequal exchange was extremely grating to the Governor, as it implied a conceſſion on the ſide of government not quite conſiſtent with the reſolutions we had taken; but all of us joining in a petition to his Excellency to comply with it, leſt they ſhould hang up Walker and Aſhe, he was ſo good as to grant our requeſt, and ſent them word, provided they would ſend the gentlemen to him, he would ſend our priſoners (in number 7) immediately to them. They agreed to this, but being very tardy in the execution, and our people complaining that ſtanding in the ſun began to make them faint, and clamouring to advance upon the enemy, it was thought adviſeable to lead them on. We marched in profound ſilence and exact order upon them, till their advanced guard and our firſt line met almoſt breaſt to breaſt. Our troops were ordered not to fire till they received his Excellency's orders, ſo that they were almoſt mixed with thoſe of the enemy, who were ſtationed a little before their main body; they then ſlowly retreated to join their army, bellowing forth defiance, and daring us to fire. We proceeded till within 20 or 25 yards of them, when we halted. They continued reviling us, daring us to fire, and aſking us why we delayed? That *battle, battle* was their wiſh, many of them advancing towards the artillery, opening their breaſts and defying us to begin. Here we loſt a glorious opportunity. The greateſt part of their army were then open to us, and within 30 yards, but his Excellency had promiſed not to fire upon them till the priſoners were delivered up, and till he gave them notice; and ever punctual to his word, he would not break it even with thoſe wretches. During this time we ſaw them going to the places they had agreed to occupy, and theſe were beſt calculated to ſecure themſelves, and annoy us. They had waited to receive us, ſo had an opportunity to chooſe their ground, and it muſt be confeſſed they choſe it with judgment. The ground they paraded upon was the place they wiſhed us to ſtand at, and as they had contrived to ſtation themſelves, it was the only ground we could without action obtain. We were entirely open to their fire, moſt of them as well ſecured as poſſible from ours, and as the greateſt part of our artillery was in the road, they diſpoſed their beſt troops to attack it.

In this ſituation we impatiently expected the word fire. Upon the return of an Adjutant, ſent to receive Walker and Aſhe, who brought word they would deliver them in half an hour, they were told we could wait no longer, and if they did not directly lay down their arms, we ſhould immediately fire upon them. *fire and be damn'd* was their anſwer. The joyful word was given, and the action immediately began, and as immediately became general.

The Governor's conduct can never be too much commended. He ſeemed preſent at every place, gave his orders with a compoſure and judgment which did him honor, and greatly contributed to the ſucceſs of the day. The officers and men behaved with a bravery truly commendable, every order received was punctually executed; a regular and continual fire was kept up, and no expoſure of perſons was dreaded or avoided. The hotteſt fire fell upon the artillery company, who, both officers and men, behaved in a manner truly brave and ſpirited. The artillery was ſerved in a manner which did us much ſervice to the cauſe, as honor to thoſe concerned in the direction of it; about thirty were killed and wounded out of this ſmall corps, which in proportion to their number, you will think conſiderable, as it was ſerved by two ſmall companies. They killed and wounded a good many of our people (the number I do not know exactly) and amongſt theſe are one or two officers, only one killed. I have the pleaſure to acquaint you that few of your intimate acquaintances are hurt, though many of them were in the hotteſt of the action, and I have ſtill greater pleaſure in informing you they all behaved well.—Mr. Harnet, who behaved with great ſpirit and bravery, received a ſmall ſtroke on his breaſt with a muſquet ball, but it had either come ſo far, or had ſtruck againſt ſomething that had weakened its force, that it did not enter his body, and he is now quite well.

By accounts we received from the inſurgents, and from ſome who have ſince the battle come in and ſurrendered themſelves, they had above 200 men killed and wounded. They fought us with a ſpirit that would have done them honour in a good cauſe. May the blood, which by their means has been ſhed, bring theſe people to a proper ſenſe of their duty, and ſerve to convince thoſe perſons in our part of the country, who blamed the meaſures taken againſt them, that nothing but chaſtiſement could have reſtored peace to the community preſerved the conſtitution of the country, or protected government from outrage and inſult. To continue in another opinion would be a high inſtance of ingratitude and obſtinacy.

We have taken a good many priſoners, among them ſome outlaws, who, I fancy, will be inſtantly hung up. Never was victory more compleat. We took their proviſions, ammunition, baggage, horſes, ſaddles, &c. &c. &c. We purſued them a good way from the field of battle; but our men being greatly fatigued, and our wounded men requiring attention, we were ordered to return to the field, from which we marched into camp, where now we are. To-morrow we march to Hunter's, where it is imagined we ſhall halt and ſend our detachments to collect the taxes, and to diſperſe the rebels wherever they are. News is juſt now brought that they have again collected themſelves, and are determined, by a deſperate puſh, to retrieve their affairs; and that they expect to be joined by a thouſand from Grenville. We ſhall ſoon know the truth of this, and, if it is ſo, ſhall I dare ſay prevent their junction. Their number, when they fought us, was certainly two thouſand; our number about half that. I have now given you as exact an account of the action as the ſituation I am in will admit." ◊

May 3. Yeſterday an expreſs returned from Croſs-Creek, and brought letters informing, that General Waddell and the officers of his detachment were all well, a few days ago, and remained encamped near Saliſbury. ◊

Other letters by this expreſs ſeem to confirm the report, that upwards of a thouſand inſurgents have delivered up their arms and ſubmitted to government. If this be true, it is more than probable that the public peace will ſoon be reſtored without further bloodſhed; but ſhould the ſeditious counſellors of theſe infatuated people again dare to attempt a ſubverſion of the conſtitution of this province, the generous and truly loyal ſpirit that has, upon this occaſion, diſcovered itſelf throughout the country, affords the pleaſing aſſuance that ſuch iniquitous attempts will never be more ſucceſsful than this at Alamanſee hath been. ◊

WILMINGTON, *May* 29,

Very early laſt Monday morning (being the day by law appointed for holding the Superior Court of this Diſtrict) the Honorable Maurice Moore, Eſq; one of the aſſociate judges of the Superior Courts of this Province, met at the Court-Houſe in this Town, and directed the Court to be opened; and after ſitting a ſhort time paſſing ſome rules and orders relative to the ſheriffs returns and other neceſſary buſineſs, the court was adjourned to the courts in courſe—then his Honor, attended by ſeveral gentlemen volunteers, immediately mounted his horſe and ſet off for Hillſborough, agreeably to his Excellency's orders. ◊

At this ſitting John Burgwin, Eſq; who has been clerk of the ſuperior court of this diſtrict near 15 years, reſigned his office—ſolely from a deſire of retirement. The Court expreſſed much concern on the reſignation of a gentleman of Mr. Burgwin's abilities in this department, which, during the above period, he ever diſcharged with honor and reputation to himſelf, and to the general ſatisfaction of every perſon concerned.—He is ſucceeded by George Hooper, Eſq;

We hear from Bladen, that a Subſcription has been opened there, and a conſiderable Sum of Money raiſed, for defraying the Expence of marching a Reinforcement to the Governor, in Caſe his Excellency ſhould think it neceſſary; And from Dublin, that about 40 Volunteers are ready, at an Hours warning, to march to join the Governor. ◊

*** Clevel Ormſby, whoſe Name appeared laſt week among the Recuſants, has ſince ſubſcribed and paid.

Whereas the Proprietors of the Town of *Aſhfield*, in the County of *Hampſhire*, by their Petition to the General Court, repreſenting that many Difficulties have ariſen among them by reaſon of the Sale of ſome of the ſaid Proprietors Lands in ſaid Town, for Payment of Taxes in carrying on the Settlement of ſaid Town: the Honorable his Majeſty's Council and Houſe of Repreſentatives taking the ſaid Petition under Conſideration, Ordered, That *Timothy Woodbridge*, *David Ingerſoll*, jun. Eſq's. and Mr. *Thomas Denny*, be a Committee to repair to the ſaid Town of *Aſhfield*, in the Receſs of the General Court, and make full enquiry into the Grounds of the ſaid Complaints, and make Report of the Facts, State and Circumſtances of ſaid Town on the third Wedneſday of the next Seſſions of the General Court; and it was further Ordered, That there ſhould be a Meeting called to aſſemble the ſaid Proprietors at the ſaid Town of *Aſhfield*, at the ſame Time that the Committee attended ſaid Service there; and that the ſaid Proprietors ſhould be Notified of the Time Place and Occaſion of ſaid Meeting, and of the Committees attending the ſaid Service, by poſting up a Notification on the fore Side of the Meeting-Houſe in ſaid *Aſhfield*, fourteen Days before ſaid Meeting, and publiſhing the ſame in three of the *Boſton* Weekly News-Papers twenty Days before ſaid Meeting.

The ſaid Committee having determined to attend ſaid Service on the Eighteenth Day of *September* next; on which Day the Proprietors will call a Meeting to be aſſembled at the Meeting-Houſe in ſaid *Aſhfield*, at Nine of the Clock in the Forenoon, to inform the Committee of ſuch Matters and Things as will be neceſſary for ſaid Committee to know in order to their making a proper Report according to order, and the non-reſident Proprietors are deſired to conform themſelves accordingly.

June 25*th*, 1771. TIMOTHY WOODBRIDGE, Chairman.

Whereas ſeveral of the delinquent Proprietors of the *Pemaquid* or *Briſtol Company* have lately paid the Taxes aſſeſſed on their Lands; the aforeſaid Company (in expectation that thoſe Proprietors whoſe Taxes remain ſtill unpaid, will ſhortly pay them to *James Noble*, Eſq; their Treaſurer) have adjourned the Sale of their Lands to the 12th of *September* next enſuing the Date hereof, to be at the Britiſh Coffee-Houſe, in this Town; at which Time and Place ſo much of their Lands will be ſold according to Law (if the Taxes are not then paid) as may be neceſſary to diſcharge them, and to pay the Charges of Sale.—The Sale to begin at 11 o'Clock Beforenoon, and to be continued as Occaſion ſhall require.

Boſton, June 13, 1771. *Seth Sweetſer*, *Stephen Minot*, *John Savage*, } Proprietors Committee.

This to give Notice to all Perſons that are Creditors to *Amaſa Jones* of Colcheſter, in the County of Hartford, Inſolvent Debtor, that purſuant to an Act of the General Aſſembly, held at Hartford, on the ſecond Thurſday of May, A. D. 1771. there is to be a Meeting of ſaid *Jones*'s Creditors, at Capt. *Dudley Wright*, Innholder in ſaid Colcheſter, on the firſt Thurſday of October next, then and there to exhibit their Debts, & to agree on the beſt Method for Recovering, Diſpoſing of, and Diſtributing ſaid *Jones*'s Eſtate for and among ſaid Creditors.

Henry Champion, *Elias Worthington*. } Truſtees to ſaid *Jones*.

Colcheſter, June 11*th*, 1771.

This is to give Notice to all Perſons that are Creditors to *George Caldwell*, late of Saliſbury, in Litchfield County, now of Hartford, in Hartford County, inſolvent Debtor, that purſuant to an Act of the General Aſſembly of the Colony of Connecticut, held at Hartford on the ſecond Thurſday of May, A. D. 1771, there is to be a Meeting of ſaid Caldwell's Creditors at Mr. David Bull's, Innholder in ſaid Hartford, on the firſt Thurſday of October next, then and there to exhibit their Debts, and to agree on the beſt Method for recovering, diſpoſing of, and diſtributing ſaid Caldwell's Eſtate for and among ſaid Creditors. Hartford, June 10. A.D. 1771.

Alexander Phelps, Jonathan Wells } Truſtees to ſaid Caldwell.

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◊ vid. page 504. ✠ 513. ✠ 514. ‖ Vid. the Petition 518. V vid page 474. ϙ vid pa. 474. ∧ vid pa. 474.